

## **AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:**

Please amend the Abstract and paragraphs [0013], [0036], [0052], and [0054] as indicated below.

### **ABSTRACT**

The present disclosure is directed to a system, apparatus, and method for providing Web services from a mobile device. In one arrangement, a mobile device is coupled to a server over a wireless network. The mobile device includes a Web services processing module and can receive a server-initiated data push. This data push can be implemented using a Wireless Application Protocol (WAP) Connection-Oriented (CO) Over the Air (OTA) push. A transport protocol can be bound to the data push, and a Web service message sent to the mobile device via the server initiated data push using the transport protocol. The mobile device can then process the Web service message and provide a response via the server initiated data push, if needed.

**[0013]** Processing the Web service message at the second network entity may involve forming a Web service response message targeted for the first network entity. The Web service message may include a SOAP message. The transport protocol may include any of HTTP and (Wireless Session Protocol) WSP. The server initiated push session includes a Wireless Application Protocol (WAP) Over the Air (OTA) ~~WAP-OTA~~ push.

**[0036]** One part of the WAP specification defines the OTA protocol for delivery of content to a WAP client from a WAP server. This content delivery protocol is referred to as the Push OTA protocol. ~~The Push OTA protocol~~ Push OTA is a thin, stateless, application protocol layer that can be built on top of the WSP layer or the HTTP layer. Push OTA provides the ability to push contents to WAP clients, as well as related functionality such as facilitating server-initiated asynchronous pushes, application addressing, defining

exchange of push control information over the air, facilitating bearer selection and controls, and determining the authentication of a push initiator.

**[0052]** The handling of SOAP transactions over OTA Push at the various network entities may be handled by various functional modules within the entities. An example of how a mobile terminal might handle ~~and an~~ incoming SOAP message over OTA Push is illustrated in the flowchart 500 of FIG. 5. The routine begins (502) with the OTA Push handler of the mobile terminal receiving (504) a push message. The push message may be received using various transport protocols, such as an HTTP POST or a WSP Confirmed Push. The mobile terminal determines (506) whether the target application for the push message is the SOAP handler.

**[0054]** If the incoming push message is not meant for the SOAP handler, it can be dispatched (~~510~~) (508) to the appropriate handler application by the usual mechanisms. If the incoming message is targeted for the SOAP handler application, then a SOAP message can be formed (~~512~~) (510) from the message body. Forming (~~512~~) (510) the SOAP message may involve at least stripping off lower-level protocol headers or other data. The SOAP message then dispatched (~~514~~) (512) to the handler. If a response is required (516), then the SOAP handler can form (518) a SOAP response message. This SOAP response message can be sent (520) to the network via OTA Push handler, and the procedure is complete (522).